

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE 1

<b>Title</b>	HISTORY OF THE NCO						
<b>Lesson Number/Title</b>	L233IS version 1/ HISTORY OF THE NCO						
<b>Introduction</b>	This lesson exercise will evaluate your ability to demonstrate your knowledge of the history of the NCO Corps.						
<b>Motivator</b>	Although NCOs today receive better training and stand ready more than ever, the achievements of your predecessors helped to establish the warriors' ethos and contributed much to your career. Get to know them, and you will see that the NCOs of the past are your comrades in arms just as much as the men and women you train with in the Warrior Leader Course (WLC). You will become the NCO the Army looks upon to train, test, judge, reward, and discipline Soldiers of today, as well as in the future.						
<b>Learning Objective</b>	<p>At the completion of this lesson, you will:</p> <table><tr><td><b>Action:</b></td><td>Identify the historical evolution and significant contributions of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Conditions:</b></td><td>In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Standards:</b></td><td>Identify the historical evolution and significant contributions of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps (as it existed during the pre-Revolutionary War period; the Revolutionary War; the War of 1812; the Civil War; World War I; World War II; the Korean War; the Vietnam War; Operations Just Cause, Desert Storm, and Enduring Freedom; the war on terrorism; and today) IAW CMH Pub 70-37, CMH Pub 70-38, TRADOC Reg 350-10, and FM 7-22.7.</td></tr></table>	<b>Action:</b>	Identify the historical evolution and significant contributions of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps.	<b>Conditions:</b>	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.	<b>Standards:</b>	Identify the historical evolution and significant contributions of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps (as it existed during the pre-Revolutionary War period; the Revolutionary War; the War of 1812; the Civil War; World War I; World War II; the Korean War; the Vietnam War; Operations Just Cause, Desert Storm, and Enduring Freedom; the war on terrorism; and today) IAW CMH Pub 70-37, CMH Pub 70-38, TRADOC Reg 350-10, and FM 7-22.7.
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<b>Safety Requirements</b>	None						
<b>Risk Assessment Level</b>	Low						
<b>Environmental Considerations</b>	None						
<b>Instructions</b>	Answer questions in this PE.						
<b>Instructional Lead-In</b>	None						

<b>Resource Requirements</b>	Student Materials: TSP L233IS
<b>Special Instructions</b>	None
<b>Procedures</b>	This is a self-graded exercise. Circle the letter, fill-in the blank, or write in your answer to the following questions. Upon completion, compare your responses to the correct responses in the solution for Practical Exercise 1.
<b>Question 1</b>	To what time in history can you trace the lineage of the NCO, and what duties did he perform?
<b>Question 2</b>	When was the first point in time that an NCO could transfer from one regiment to another and retain his grade?
<b>Question 3</b>	What type of NCO responsibilities did Von Stueben's Blue Book stress?
<b>Question 4</b>	What contribution did Baron Frederick William von Steuben make?
<b>Question 5</b>	What was the focal point on which Soldiers dressed, wheeled on, and advanced into battle formation during the War of 1812?
<b>Question 6</b>	What contribution did Brigadier General Winfield Scott make?
<b>Question 7</b>	What NCOs made up the Civil War regimental NCO staff?
<b>Question 8</b>	What did Major General Silas Casey's manual envision concerning NCO?
<b>Question 9</b>	How did the Army solve its problem of losing large numbers of junior officers during World War I?
<b>Question 10</b>	What was the most important tactical lesson to emerge from WWI?
<b>Question 11</b>	How was the squad reorganized during World War II?
<b>Question 12</b>	What did the combat studies of the Korean War tell about the NCO?

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- Question 13**      What were the causes during the Vietnam War that forced the Army to depend heavily on inexperienced and untrained NCOs to fill voids in the NCO ranks?
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- Question 14**      As American forces departed Vietnam, what did the Army Chief of Staff recognize that had to be done as a critical step toward rebuilding the Army?
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- Question 15**      During operations Just Cause and Desert Storm, in whom did General Franks say that soldiers placed great trust?
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- Question 16**      What are the four levels of NCOES?
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**SOLUTIONS FOR  
PRACTICAL EXERCISE 1**

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- Question 1**      The correct response is: The Roman Legions, where exceptional legionnaires commanded ten soldiers and assisted commanders of 100 men. They supervised training and performed administrative and logistical support tasks.  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 9, para 3
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- Question 2**      The correct response is: World War II  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 11, para 3
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- Question 3**      The correct response is: Care, discipline, and training.  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 11, para 4
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- Question 4**      The correct response is: He wrote and published "Regulation for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States (also called the 'Blue Book') that described the NCO's role and distinguished him from the rank and file.  
  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 11, para 3
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- Question 5**      The correct response is: The color sergeant.  
  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 13, para 1
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- Question 6**      The correct response is: He published "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Maneuvers of Infantry" which replaced Steuben's earlier regulations. His book put particular stress on the importance of swift movement from the column to march to linear formation on the battlefield.  
  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 12, para 1
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- Question 7**      The correct response is: Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Hospital Steward, Two Musicians  
  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 13, Fig 4
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- Question 8**      The correct response is: His manual envisioned situations in which senior sergeants would have to take command of units on the spot when all officers became casualties.  
  
Ref: Training Support Package, p 14 para 1
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Question 9	<p>The correct response is: By promoting capable and proven NCOs to step in and replace them.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 15, para 1</p>
Question 10	<p>The significance of small unit actions and avoiding mass formations.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 16, para 1</p>
Question 11	<p>The correct response is: The 8-man infantry squad increased to a 12-man squad. The squad leader became a sergeant and the corporal, once the squad leader, became second in command and a fire-team leader.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 17, para 2</p>
Question 12	<p>The correct response is: That NCOs participated significantly in every outstanding action conducted by an infantry company. NCOs received recognition as leaders in battle more so than in previous wars.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 19, para 2</p>
Question 13	<p>The correct response is: The large number of killed and wounded, noncombat losses, and the one-year rotation system stretched the Army in Vietnam thin at the mid-level NCO grades. This allowed formal promotions to come sooner than they came before.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 20, para 3</p>
Question 14	<p>The correct response is: Raising the esteem of the NCO Corps was the first critical step.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 21, para 3</p>
Question 15	<p>The correct response is: "Soldiers place great trust in their leaders--particularly their sergeants--to ensure they are prepared to fight and win."</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 22, para 2.</p>
Question 16	<p>The correct response is: Primary Leadership Development Course, Basic NCO Course, Advanced NCO Course, and the Sergeants Major Course.</p> <p>Ref: Training Support Package, p 28, Figure 15</p>